Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 16, 1826.

[VOL. X.] [NO. 480.

...LISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
...per annum, payable in advance.

...ISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per ...e first, and 50 cents for each succeed... Advertisers are requested to state ... insertions desired, or they will be ...ded, and charged accordingly. ...Editor must be post paid.

To Rent,

...ellent STAND for business, on Market ... now occupied by Mr. John Wilkinson ... Possession given on the 1st Sep...
JOHN McK. STRONG.

Groceries.

...offer for sale at their Auc'on Store,
...lds. prime bright Molasses,
... Muscovado Sugar,
... ditto.
... N. E. Rum,
... do.
... St. Domingo Coffee,
... W. I. Rum,
... do.
WILLKINGS & CO.
tf.

...GER'S OFFICES,
...AYETTEVILLE & RALEIGH, N. C.

NEW-YORK
...Literature Lottery,
...LASS No. 5,—FOR 1826,
...on the 30th day of AUGUST, 1826.

SCHEME.

...prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
.	4,000	4,000
.	2,500	2,500
.	1,328	1,328
.	1,000	8,000
.	500	4,000
.	200	7,200
.	100	5,200
.	25	2,600
.	8	10,400
.	4	42,432
...Prizes, ...Blanks,	34,220 Tickets	$102,660

...rth shall have drawn a prize of a su... ...ription can be entitled to an inferior ...
...ade forty days after the drawing, and ...sual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent. ...ckets $4—Shares in proportion. ...ounced for prizes on demand. ...ey of the Lotteries of Connecticut, N. ...ssee, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Dela... ...a, Washington City, North and South ...ills received in payment. ...chasing the cash, or prizes as above, ...ckets or shares, will receive prompt ...ddressed to
Yates & McIntyre,
...AYETTEVILLE or RALEIGH, N. C.

DELAY NOT!

...as possible, secure chances in the
...inia State Lottery,
AT
...tcher's
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,
...as one one, or more of the numerous
...BRILLIANT SCHEME—such as
...000 Dollars,
...$6,000, $5,000, $4,000,
...Prize of $1,000, 18 of 500,
... Price of Tickets on...
...shares in ... ...ckets which are ... One-Fourth of the ... in the last class of the above Lottery, ...TCHER, at the Norfolk Office, to a ... Ports ...outh, Virginia, and the *Cash* ...on presentation.

Something New!

HIGH and LOW System.
...a Literature Lottery,
...LASS—To be drawn in Lynchburg, in ... on an entire new plan.—More Prizes

SCHEME.

...rize	of	$5,000
	of	2,000
	of	1,000
	of	500
	of	100
	of	50
	of	20
	of	10
	of	3

...ening.—All the numbers will be put ... as usual; all prizes above three dol... ...ut in the prize wheel and drawn out ... whole body of numbers; the first ... will decide the fate of the 5000 three ... as follows, to wit—should it be one of ...thousand numbers, that is to say, any ... No. 1, to 5000 inclusive, all those ... be entitled to three dollars each.— ... one of the last five thousand numbers, ... No. 5001, to 10,000 inclusive, ... numbers will in like manner be enti... ...dollars each. Those who hold two ... above and one below 5000, must of ... one and may draw three prizes. ...Shares in proportion, for sale

...tcher's
...ville, Aug. 9. *LUCKY OFFICE.*

...J. Tillinghast,
...for the TRADERS INSURANCE COM... ...New York, offers to insure Buildings ... contained, against hazards of fire. ...covered through inland Navigation. ...ness to effect such Insurance and re... ...information, will please make ap...
...April 25th, 1826.

Brilliant Scheme.

THE NEXT LOTTERY—Odd and Even System. To be drawn on the 27th of next month, in the City of Richmond.

HIGHEST PRIZES,
20,000; 8,000; 4,000:
Besides 100's, 100's, 50's, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets and Shares in the above Scheme, price only Five Dollars, for sale at
HATCHER'S
LUCKY OFFICE.
☞Orders from the Country (post paid.) will, as usual, be promptly attended to, if addressed to
C. HATCHER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 9.

More Good Luck at Hatcher's.

THE Official List of the Drawing of the *Virginia Literature Lottery* is received and ready for examination at Hatcher's Office.

No. 3089 drew 1000 Dollars.

It was purchased by Mr. James J. Nimmo, at the Norfolk Office, to whom the cash was advanced as usua, the moment it was called for. Also obtained at Hatcher's,

No. 3149	a prize of	$100
4451	do	100
3087	do	50
5036	do	50

FOR LUCKY NUMBERS, CALL AT
HATCHER'S
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
August 9.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of *W.M. H. MAFFITT & CO.*, are hereby notified that I have been appointed Agent to collect the debts due the said firm—further indulgence will not be granted; if immediate payment be not made, suits will be instituted in all cases.
DILLON JORDAN, Jun. *Agent.*
July 26. tf.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*, which have been bought at the New York auctions, and will be sold for cash at extremely low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will surely find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His assortment contains the following articles, viz.
3 bales extra, super, and fine blue and blk Cloths
Super Parson's grey and olive ditto
Blue and black Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Cassinets and Denmark Satteens
3-4 and 5-4 black Bombazines
Bombazetts and Circassians
New style shaded silk stripe Drillings
Silk stripe Florentines and Grander ills
Wilmington Stripes and Florentines
Real Hemp and Irish Sheetings
Bagging and Hessians
5 cases assorted Irish Linens, in whole & half pieces
8-4 Damask Table Cloths
8-4 do Table Diaper
4-4 bird-eye do do and Napkins
Brown Holland and brown Rolls
Brown Linen Toweling
Super Sea Island Shirtings and 5-4 Sheetings
4-4 American brown Sheetings
6-4 Apron Checks
3-4 American blue Ginghams
4-4 Imitation Carolina Plaids
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Hkfs
Brown Linen Cambrics for Calashes
Super 4-4 fancy new style shaded Cambric Prints
3-4 do do do a variety
3-4 and 4-4 furniture Chintz
5-4 Cambric Ginghams
5-4 Satin stripe Cambric Muslins
4-4 fancy shaded Cambrick Ginghams
Real and Imitation Seersuckers
Cotton and worsted Hose and half Hose
Valentia, Mersellles, and Swansdown Vesting
Figured and plain Cambrics
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins
Shaded and Japaned figured Jaconets
Mosquito Lenoes
5-4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimities
White Jeans and Cotton Drilling
Victory White Robes
Swiss Caps and Hdkfs
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Veils
Merino Shawls and Scarfs
Silks, rich black Satin Levantines (a new article)
Rich black stripe Satins
Fashionable ombre shaded, figured and plain Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black figured Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
New style fancy stripe Sarsnets
Rich white figured Satin
White, mazarine, blue, sky blue, and straw colour Florences
Shaded Parisian Dresses
Azure blue silk Robes
1 case rich satin figd Mandarin Crape Robes
Fancy colored Canton Crape Robes
Black Nankin and Italian Crapes
Green and pink Gauze, and white crape Lein
Rich black figured Gauzes, a variety
Crape Scarfs and Hdkfs
1 case fancy bordered and fringed Parasols and Umbrellas
Rich feather edge, Scio, Shaded, and Gauze Ribbons
Embossed Satin Garniture do
Black and colored Taffeta and belt Ribbons
Superior black Barcelona Hdkfs, and Choppa Romalh
Superior black silk Vesting
Rich shaded Zelia and Coatpalia Hdkfs
Do fancy silk do
Black and white silk Hose
Green and white Gauze Veils
Rich Gauze Robes
Gimps, Cords, Leaves and Trimmings
5 cases Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets
1 do men's Hats
4 cases men's fashionable Hats
Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Superior Linen and Washington Bed Ticks
Damask and Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs
Pasteboard and Bonnet Bows
Paper Hangings
Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff
Black and white brown patent Thread
Ready made Cloaks, Mantles, Pantaloons & Vests
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Seidlitz Powders
Domestic Carpeting
Bandboxes and Wreaths, &c. &c. &c.
JOHN McARN.
April, 24, 1826—54-tf

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF
NORTH-CAROLINA.

Lottery

To encourage the publication of THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
$20,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars; is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,500
7,366	5	36,830
9,000 Prizes, 14,886 Blanks,	23,886 Tickets at 5 Dollars, is	119,430

☞*Not two Banks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 day's drawing All numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:
THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day, ...	500
Third day, ...	600
Fourth day, ...	500
Fifth day, ...	500
Sixth day, ...	500
Seventh day, ...	500
Eighth day, ...	500
Ninth day, ...	1,000
Tenth day, ...	1,000
Eleventh day, ...	1,000
Twelfth day, ...	1,000
Thirteenth day, ...	1,000
Fourteenth day, ...	1,000
Fifteenth day, ...	1,500
Sixteenth day, ...	5,000
Seventeenth day	10,000
Eighteenth day	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to
73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N.C., thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.
J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*
Hillsborough, April 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.
A. D. MURPHEY.

Tickets in this Lottery, are for sale at the Post-Office, Fayetteville. 69.4w.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, some months since, negro TOBY, *alia* JOHN. He is about twenty-seven years of age, about five feet eight inches high, fleshy and muscular, one of his legs much bent in at the joint. It is supposed that he is harboured some where between my house and the University, or perhaps has made his way to Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid on his being lodged in any jail in the state, so that I get him again, or on his delivery at my house.

I will also pay $40 to any person who will give me information so that I may be enabled to convict any white man or woman of harbouring him.
EDWARD JONES.
Rock Rest, Chatham County, June 1, 1826. 70:4w.

For Sale,

25 CASKS unslacked Thomas-Town Lime.
JNO. HUSKE.
April 26th 1826. 64

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate Cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.
JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.
Fayetteville, May 2—65-tf

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
January 18, 1826. 50-tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—
Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 sqnare, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on modgrate terms for cash or country produce.
Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.
JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*
April 13, 1825—10-tf

For Sale,

12 Hhds prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 Bags Green Coffee,
12 Boxes Tin Plate.
By C. T. HAIGH.
June 14, 1826—71-4t

MANSION HOTEL.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that every exertion will be used, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean, and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. This situation, being on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. It is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of
LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.
DILLON JORDAN.
Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55—tf.

☞The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place. Rooms and Refreshments, are therefore, kept always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

The Books for the Norfolk Stage line are kept at this Hotel.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on the 22d inst., and the exercises recommence on the 10th July.

The Committee of Superintendance have the satisfaction to state, that the prospects of this Institution are as flattering at this time as they have been at any former period. The Rev. Mr. Hollister, a gentleman who bears the highest testimonials, both of his education and experience, has been engaged as the Principal of this Academy; he will take charge of the Classical Department, as well as exercise a general controul over the institution. He will be assisted by Mr. Gay, with whose excellent qualifications the Committee have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, together with such other Tutors in the English Department, as may be found neceseary. The Female Department will be under the direction of Mrs. Hollister, and will no doubt, be found to be one of the best Schools for young Ladies in the Southern States.

The advantage of having an Institution of this kind, where the manners are to be formed as well as the intellect improved, under the influence and example of a respectable and well regulated community, the uniform healthiness of this town, for several years past, and the peculiarly comfortable apartments, erected at considerable expense for the accommodation of the School, with the cheapness of tuition and board, altogether, warrant the Committee in recommending the Institution to the notice of the public, particularly to those of the low country. The central situation of Fayetteville, and the facilities furnished by the mails, affording opportunities of correspondence, almost every day in the year, with all parts of the country, is a consideration which will not be lightly esteemed by parents who may be under the necessity of sending their children abroad for their education. Boarding can be had in many of the respectable families in town, at a moderate price.

It may be well, likewise to state, that the conduct of youth sent to this Institution, particularly those from abroad, will be carefully observed, as well out of the School as within it, and a proper degree of attention will be paid to their habits, manners and morals, as well as their scholastic education.
JOHN MACRAE,
Secretary of the School Committee.
Fayetteville, 12th June, 1826.

From a statement lately published, it appears that there are 20 Episcopal Churches in the state of Vermont.

At the late commencement of Union College, N. Y., the degree of A. B. was conferred on 71 gentlemen.

From the New-York American.

POLICE OFFICE.

Thursday, July 27th.—A man taken last night in the Bowery, while committing serious depredations, was examined this morning.

A gentleman who resides opposite the Manhattan Bank, attended, and testified that after his family had retired to rest, a violent attack was made upon the front of his house; large stones and pieces of wood were dashed against the windows, by which the glass and sashes were broken, the furniture within much injured, and the lives of the inmates put at hazard. Not knowing the intention of this outrage the family were in the greatest panic, and the witness in descending, was struck upon the head, and considerably cut by the broken glass and missiles. One of the females of the house ventured out of the door to call a neighbor, and was pursued by the prisoner some distance. He returned and recommenced his attack, but was encountered by a gentleman who, assisted by the watch secured him after a desperate resistance.

This morning, the prisoner was as quiet as possible, and no one could have supposed him the desperado of last night. Being asked by the magistrate what object he had in the breach of the peace with which he was charged, he made the usual excuse, that he was in liquor, and not being, "*perfecto ipse he, but defecto tipsy he,*" as George Alexander Stevens says, he was unconscious of what his evil genius had inspired him to do. As his evil genius was not sufficiently tangible to answer the ends of justice, the magistrate committed the prisoner.

Pay the debts which thou owest; for he who gave thee credit, relied upon thy honour, and to withold from him his due, is both mean and unjust.

SUPREME COURT.

At the late term of the Supreme Court of this State, 33 causes were decided; we select a brief account of such of them as will be generally interesting, from the Raleigh Register.

Doe lessee of Barden v. *McKinnie and others*, from Wayne. Judgment affirmed.

[A levy on Chattels vests in the Sheriff a special property, and this it is that enables him to sell after the return day of the writ, and without a *vend. exp.*, but a levy on Lands gives him neither property nor right of possession—he has only a naked authority to sell, and a sale transfers to the purchaser only the right of property, to which the Sheriff cannot add an actual possession, without the consent of the tenant. Therefore, a sale made by the sheriff, of real estate, after the return of a fi. fa. and without a new writ, is a sale without authority, and passes nothing to the purchaser.

It seems, a levy on real estate, shewn only by an endorsement on the writ, and such endorsement made after the return day of the process, is not valid.]

Governor to the use of Holcomb, v. *Martin and others*, from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

[The act of 1818, ch. 980, (N. R.) makes it the *official* duty of a constable, to collect claims put into his hands, with or without suit. Therefore, where a note was delivered to a constable to collect, and he obtained judgment and received the money from the debtor, without execution, *Held*, that this was a collection *virtute officii*, and the nonpayment, by the constable, a breach of the condition of his bond, to pay over all sums of money "he should collect by virtue of his office."

The holder of a note (though not indorsed to him, who places it in the hands of a constable for collection, is entitled to demand payment from the constable. Therefore, if payment be refused, he is "the person injured," who may bring the action on the office bond, under the act of 1793, ch. 380, (N. R.)

Barker v. *Colquhoun and others.* In Equity, from Orange. Cause remanded to the Court below.

[In the Court below an order of publication as to J. C. an absent defendant—and afterwards an order setting the cause down for hearing and removing it to this Court. It did not appear from any thing in the transcript that the publication had been made or a *pro confesso* taken.

Held, that setting the cause for hearing was irregular. This Court can take cognizance of a cause removed only after it is set for hearing below. An irregular order setting the cause down for hearing is equivalent to no order—Therefore this Court cannot proceed.]

Moore v. *Moore.* In Equity, from Hertford. Plaintiff's bill dismissed with costs.

[The right to contribution among co-sureties, is founded originally, not in any contract between them, but on the maxim of natural equity, 'equality is equity' among persons standing in the same situation.—This however, being now the established doctrine of Courts of Equity, an understanding is inferred among co-sureties, of mutual contribution, for men are presumed to act in reference to the laws governing the transaction; hence Courts of law now give relief, by action of assumpsit to one surety against another.

But this principle of Equity can only apply to those whose situations are equal; for equality among those whose situations are unequal, is not equity. But if one surety stipulate for a separate indemnity, the equality of situation between him and his co-surety, ceases, and the principle does not apply.

This indemnity may indeed be reached in favor of the co-surety, but it is on one of two grounds—either that it was taken in fraud of the co-surety, or intended for his benefit.

If taken *secretly*, it is a fraud on the other sureties, for 1st. the transaction imports mutual risk, and united exertions, and 2dly, the indemnity weakens the ability of the principal to indemnify the other. If taken without such secrecy, it is presumed to be designed for the benefit of all.

Hence, if an indemnity be fairly taken by one surety, and exclusively for his own benefit, he may rightfully use it, until he is completely indemnified.

But if, in this case, a surplus remain, after thus indemnifying the security who has taken it, the benefit of such surplus must be communicated to the co-sureties: for benevolence dictates such communication among those who are involved in a connexion so intimate, and a common danger, and to obey the dictates of benevolence becomes a duty, when such obedience is not prejudicial to ourselves.

Held, that these principles were decisive against the plaintiff's claim, for he became surety for the principal, without asking or wishing any indemnity; when another name was required, the defendant, before becoming bound, stipulated for a *lien*, as a counter security to himself. The lien, therefore, was not intended for Plaintiff's benefit. The Plaintiff was subscribing witness to the deed creating the lien, and so there was no secrecy, and consequently no fraud.

The equality of situation being thus destroyed, without fraud, and there being no intention to benefit complainant, it follows that he cannot call on the defendant for contribution to his loss.]

State v. *Allen and another*, from Person. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

[Indictment against two for an affray in "mutually assaulting and fighting with each other."—Conviction as to one and acquittal as to the other. Judgment cannot be pronounced against the party convicted as for an assault and battery.]

Dates and Olives.—An article published in Saturday's *Courier*, from Alabama, mentions the existence of a Date Tree at New Orleans, and an Olive Tree at Mobile; and the writer supposes that they are the only ones in the United States. So far from this being the case, we can inform him, that there are a considerable number of Olive Trees, in full bearing, in various parts of this city—and they are known to be quite numerous at St. Augustine, and upon Cumberland Island, at the mouth of St. Mary's river. There are also Date Trees in this city, of a pretty large size, but they have not as yet borne fruit.
Chas. Cour.

National Paradoxes.—At a *conversazione* party in —— street, where several gentlemen from Ireland and Scotland were present, and the discourse was turning on national peculiarities, Mr. ——— observed that the three nations might be thus characterised: The Englisman is never happy but when he is miserable; The Scotchman is never at home but when he is abroad; and the Irishman is never at peace but when he is fighting.

LAFAYETTE AT HOME.

The following extracts from a letter of Mr. Carter, Editor of the New York Statesman, now on a visit to Europe, present a charming picture of the domestic circle of the great and good Lafayette. We have not space for the whole letter.

"We reached the village of Rose at 5 o'clock in the evening; and that no unnecessary claims might be made on the hospitality of General Lafayette, or his family subjected to any inconvenience, we dined at the hotel, before taking a carriage and setting out for La Grange. On our arriving at the Chateau, the General gave us a warm reception, and presented us to his numerous and interesting family, consisting of a son, two daughters, and twelve grand children, with a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Count Segur, together with two or three other inmates, making in all a circle of something more than twenty. Simplicity, politeness, and affability of manners, genuine kindness of heart, and unaffected hospitality, characterize the whole group, from the patriarch himself down to the youngest of his descendants. They need only the American name—a claim to nativity in the land of Washington and Franklin—to call forth all the warmth and generosity of *their* feelings, making the stranger at once at *home*, and treating him with the cordiality of a friend or brother. The only uneasiness which the visitant experiences, arises from a fear that the proverbial politeness of the French, accompanied with all the enthusiasm of feeling, will subject the family to inconveniences on his account, and lead them to do too much for his happiness.

"The evening glided away delightfully and almost imperceptibly, in the midst of conversation on a variety of topics, chiefly relating to our country: for the whole family talk, and seem to think, of nothing else than the United States, where their feelings, their hopes, and wishes, all centre. The General considers himself emphatically a citizen of the American Republic, and familiarly speaks of it precisely in the same way as if he had been there born and educated. He receives a great number of American newspapers, reviews, and other publications, and regularly corresponds with many of his friends in every part of the Union. These various sources of information, perused with the utmost attention, added to the astonishing accuracy of his observations and recollections of circumstances connected with his tour, render him better acquainted with the condition of our country, than almost any one of its actual residents; he has visited every State in the Confederacy under favorable circumstances, having been introduced to the most prominent individuals, and seen a large proportion of the whole population in each. A package of letters and papers had just reached him, and he gave us a detailed account of events, which were new to us, and of an interesting character.

"In the course of the evening, he often reverted to the scenes he had visited, and to the friends with whom he had met and parted, with no expectation of ever seeing them again. Many anecdotes were related, which had escaped attention, even in the voluminous reports of our papers. He stated that during the thirteen months occupied in his tour, he travelled between *sixteen and seventeen thousand miles;* and that his health had been greatly improved, instead of impaired, by the necessary fatigues of such a constant scene of bustle and activity. Before he left home, he had been troubled with a chronic affection, which had entirely disappeared; and his health is as perfect as his happiness at the result of his visit. I could not but feel a degree of pride and pleasure, that our country had in any degree been instrumental in contributing to the domestic felicity of such a man and such a family, who merit all, and, if possible, more, than all the gratitude and esteem they have received at our hands."

"In the morning a grey headed servant, who is almost as old as the master whom he loves, and from whom he has imbibed his kindness of heart, opened the door gently, and performed his office of rekindling the fire, with such studied quiet, as would scarcely disturb the slumbers of a sick bed. We reached the drawing room in season to see the members of the happy family appear one after another, and share the paternal kiss.—Breakfast was served up in a large hall on the ground floor, in the usual French style, with wine, and coffee after the desert. The table was crowned with abundance, without superfluity; and a circle of smiling faces would have rendered a less sumptuous repast agreeable. Among the rarer dishes, was a kind of pie sent as a delicacy to the General from some of his friends at Strasburg.

"After breakfast was over, we walked out in company with Washington Lafayette and the whole group of ladies, to examine the exterior of the Chateau, and the farm, of which scarcely a glance had as yet been obtained. La Grange was formerly a fortified baronial Castle; and, notwithstanding the modifications it has undergone, much of its antique and feudal character still remains. It was once surrounded by a deep double moat, sections of which, filled with water, have been preserved, and the residue filled up either for the sake of health or convenience. The edifice consists of a centre, perhaps a hundred feet in length, with two wings of about the same dimensions, and joining it at right angles.

"The Chateau is three stories high, plainly constructed of a hard and dark colored stone, rendered of a deeper line by its venerable age and long exposure to the climate. Two Gothic towers of a conical shape rise from the ends of each of the wings, and form almost the only ornament. The approach is by a winding avenue on the Northern side, leading through a thick grove of evergreens and other trees, and under the arch already mentioned, around which hang festoons of ivy, planted by the celebrated Charles James Fox, in one of his visits to La Grange. The beautiful plant is as green as his memory, and mantles nearly the whole facade of the Chateau. Its luxuriant foliage shading the grey walls, the thick copse bordering the moat, and the four antique turrets, half concealed by the intervening branches, present a view on this side seldom equalled in an airy, rural, quiet, and unostentatious retirement. An artist from our country has taken several very exact sketches of La Grange, plates of which will hereafter be published.

"As the morning was bright and pleasant, though the ground, yet verdant, was covered with a heavy hoar frost, we made a circuit of a mile or two over the farm, which is one of the largest as well as most complete in France. It contains five hundred acres, lying in one body, in the form of a circle, with the Chateau in the centre. Great pains have been taken to round it off in this way, by exchanges of contiguous territory. It is divided, according to the most approved models, into suitable proportions of tillage, pasture, and woodland, with the minor compartments of gardens and orchards. The General has planted *three thousand* apple trees, which are yet small but thrifty, opening in vistas all over his plantation. He is much engaged in the cultivation of fruit of the best kinds."

"At 9 o'clock in the evening, we manifested an intention to return to Rose that night, and set out for Paris next morning, desirous that if the hospitality of the family were not already exhausted by a visit, which seemed too long for strangers who had no other claim than simply that of being Americans, a share of it might be reserved for others, upon the republican principle of equality. But at La Grange, feelings of generosity and kindness, towards even the humblest citizens of the United States, know no bounds. Favour after favour descends spontaneously upon the visitant like the dew; and in view of the paternal affection manifested on this occasion, our country might address to its illustrious benefactor the forcible apostrophe—"inasmuch as thou hast done it unto the least of these my children, thou hast done it unto me." Pretexts as plausible as genuine hospitality requires, were urged with a politeness that could not be resisted, and the result was a happy prolongation of our visit.

"After breakfast on the following morning, the General conducted us to his library, which is on the third floor, in one corner of the chateau. The windows, which in summer are shaded by a copse of trees lifting their aged branches from below, look in two directions, and command a view of a rural domain, such as Cincinnatus or Washington would have enjoyed, and such as its own proprietor would not exchange for an empire. In the anti-chamber, and the apartment itself, are several likenesses of his friends, transatlantic as well as European; and in several neat cases, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, are deposited all the little presents he has received from our countrymen, from the sacred memorials of his beloved Washington, down to the humblest pledges of gratitude and esteem, collected in his late tour. The whole make an extensive museum, which is guarded with more vigilance, and is shown by the family with more delight, than would apparently be felt in exhibiting the costliest collection of diamonds. All the articles were taken out of their places for our inspection; and the history of them detailed with a familiarity which proved how much they are valued. One of the most conspicuous of these memorials is a beautiful model of the water works at Philadelphia, which the General took to pieces to point out the ingenuity of its construction.

The library itself contains about two thousand volumes of well selected books. A large proportion of these were presented by his friends. One compartment is filled entirely with American works, containing a majority of our best publications. Additions are daily making to the collection by the attentions of his correspondents. The Phi Beta Kappa Oration of Mr. Everett, and the Address of Mr. Webster before the Bunker Hill Association, are cherished among the choicest treasures. It was a curious incident, that I should here recognize the copy of the Columbiad which had been brought to me at New York a year previous, for examination as a specimen of splendid binding, before it was presented to Lafayette.

"Having passed an hour or two in the library, and glanced at its interesting contents, we took another long walk with the ladies over the farm, pursuing a different route from what we had taken on the preceding day, and treading many a bye-path in a long circuit through the woodlands. A keen December air imparted an additional tinge to complexions naturally rosy; and to the eye of a poet, some of our fair companions, in their rambles through tanged copses and groves of oak, might have seemed like Dryads. In the course of this promenade, one of the daughters of General Lafayette gave me a circumstantial account of his imprisonment at Olmutz, and of the sufferings both of himself and family. The story is long, and its leading incidents would not be new to any of my readers."

"In the midst of walks, conversations, and enjoyments like these, the hour of dinner again came round. By this time, our places at table had been as perfectly learned, as if we had become permanent inmates of the Chateau. Another evening of music and social pleasure was added to the sum of our happiness. At 8 or 9 o'clock, an intention was again signified to go to Rose, in readiness for the Diligence the next morning. But "it would be madness to go to the hotel that night, where the accommodations were not good; besides, it was snowing, and the weather was unpleasant: a servant should be sent to engage places for us, and it would be easy to reach the village by 8 o'clock, the hour for the departure of the coach on the following day." In vain were any suggestions opposed to these kind persuasions; and at 10 o'clock, we retired for the third night, to the chambers of the chateau.

"The next morning at 7, we found both the General and his son in the drawing-room before us, with coffee upon the table, and his own coach at the door, in readiness to take us to Rose. In a few minutes more, a cordial grasp of the hand and the parting benediction of the patriarch, produced a state of feeling which on our part admitted of few words; and we left La Grange with a full conviction, that if there is a paradise on earth, it must be found in the domestic, unsophisticated, and innocent delights of such a family, and if unalloyed happiness be the portion of any mortal, it must consist in the luxury of such feelings, and in the practice of such virtues as are possessed by General Lafayette.

FOREIGN.

New York, August 4.

Latest from France.—By the Stephania, capt. Pell, from Havre, we have received files of French papers to the 23d of June, several days later than previously received.

Don Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, signed his abdication of the throne of Portugal on the 2d of May, after having given to that kingdom a constitutional charter, and published a general amnesty in faveur of all the Portuguese implicated in political matters.—The Moniteur (ministerial) had published the official documents of this act. The abdication is conditional, and made dependent on the adoption of the Charter, and the nuptials of Don Miguel and the daughter of Don Pedro, and is not to have effect until the charter shall have been published, sworn to, and observed in the kingdom of Portugal.

Incredible as it may seem, it is stated in a letter from Zante, that, "Upon the christian legations, at Constantinople, receiving official intelligence of the fall of Missolonghi, they sent their dragomans to congratulate the Sultan—and there, on entering the place, had to pass amid trophies of heads and festoons of ears and noses."

A letter has been received from Lord Cochrane, now on his voyage to Greece, whither he is proceeding to effect the liberation of that oppressed country, enclosing the copy of a proclamation, or manifesto, addressed by his Lordship to the Pacha of Egypt, in which he warns that potentate against the continuing to lend his aid in the subjugation of a Christian people, in whose fate a live interest is taken by all the Christian world. He exhorts him to direct his attention rather to the improvement of his own people, and to those more legitimate objects which present themselves to his ambition, in the extension of his commerce with other nations. He tells the Pacha that all the evils he inflicts on Greece, must ultimately recoil on himself. Lord Cochrane, it is said, entertains the most sanguine hopes of efecting his object, and it is understood that his expedition to Greece has the secret concurrence of the Brttish government.

Official accounts of the renewal of hostilities with the Burmese had reached England, and of the subsequent capture of Mella by the British forces.

Mr. Bethell, one of the candidates for the county of York, has resigned, on account of his poverty. He has 15,000 pounds (about $70,000) per annum landed estate, and the probable expense of a contest would be £100,000!!! At this rate, there being *five candidates*, the tota expenses of the election will be about *two millions of dollars* for a single county! Such are the *blessings* of English Representation.

The conduct of the notorious Hunt and Cobbett, on the Hastings, appears to have been unequalled for impudence, vulgarity, and blackguardism.

Extract from a letter dated Liverpool, June 23, 1826.

"In the early part of the week, the demand for cotton was very limited, the trade purchased very sparingly, and the sales to Tuesday evening did not exceed 3000 bales. During the last two days some of the importers having shown an increased disposition to offer their stocks, the demand has been more general, and the sales of the week have been rising 9000 bales. Sea Islands, at and from 12½ to 19, averaged 14 3-8; Uplands, 6 to 7½, averaged 6¾; Orleans, 6½ to 9, averaged 7¾; Alabama, 6 1-8 to 7¼, averaged 6 5-8."

The Amethyst has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing papers of the 25th June, one day later than was received by the York. The editors of the Palladium, in alluding to their contents, remark: Bad times have returned again. The prices of goods have declined—sales have diminished—more operatives have been thrown out of employ—great failures were expected—and the revenue has fallen off. Such is the gloomy picture, as it appears even by the London Courier.—Stocks 78¾.

Paris, June 2.—The Genoa Gazette gives the following statement of the losses of the Greeks at the taking of Missolonghi: Killed in the town, 2100; do. at the foot of the mountains, 500; men taken prisoners, 150; women killed by the Greeks themselves, about 1300; women and children who drowned themselves to escape the fury of the Turks, 800; women and children taken prisoners, 3400. [The body of Bishop Joseph was salted whole, as a present for the Sultan. The women and young girls were distributed among the officers and privates, to be disposed of as each thought proper.]

Norfolk, August 11.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship *William Brown*, capt. McKown, arrived on Wednesday last in Hampton Roads, from Liverpool, Mr. Lyford received London papers to the 28th and Liverpool to the 29th June.

The elections occupy the greatest space in the papers. Cobbett was completely distanced in the race at Preston, he having 924 votes, and the opposing candidates having from double to quadruple that number. The military were towards the close of this, as well as of several other elections, called in to keep the people in order—a beautiful commentary on British liberty.

Mr. Randolph had left Liverpool for London.

Accounts from Constantinople state that all appearance of a misunderstanding between Russia and the Porte had subsided. The ratification of the treaty, however, was not expected from St. Petersburg by the end of January.

A letter from Constantinople says, "I think the Greek cause is hopeless, and I believe the Greeks think so themselves.

London, June 27.—Letters from Blackburn, received yesterday, state that Messrs. Birley and Hornby, the leading manufacturers of that place, have given notice of their intention to discontinue manufacturing entirely, until a more favorable period shall present itself in trade generaly. It is to be feared that this example, which is but too well justified by the state of the country, will have many imitators, and it could scarcely have occurred in any place where its effects will be more distressingly felt than at Blackburn.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 26.—We have experienced a little more animation in the market since our last report, but the principal demand has been for ordinary to fair Bowed, Orleans and Mobile, which having been freely offered by the importers, have met with more easy sale at a reduction of 1-8th to ¼d per lb. Finer sorts of Bowed, as well as Brazil generally, are held at steady prices.

The following are amusing specimens of Mr. Cobbett's speeches during the canvass:

Cobbett popped his head out at eight o'clock, and began to "cleave the general ear with horrid speech." I send you "a taste of his quality:"—

"Gentlemen,—Mr. Stanley is a vain, paltry, empty creature, more silly than a green girl—I beg the girl's pardon—no girl is more silly—no girl can be so silly. Gentlemen, I have done much good to you by my coming; I have sweated your tyrants; I have bled them. I have made the silly *Honourable* throw 15,000l. among you, and that's no joke; for though these Lords have too much land, they have not too much money. (Huzza.) I have tickled the Captain, too; have made him dance to some tune; he must have pledged his half pay to keep open house for you, and now, like the other half pays in London, he must live on plates of beef and *goes* of gin for the next 7 years. (Roars of Laughter.) As to Mr. Wood, I could not draw any money out of him, for the poor devil had none to spend, but his father, Otty Wood, the miserable old sugar baker of Liverpool, I have extracted from his pocket what a hundred-horse power steam engine could not draw from him—I have made him spend 7,000l. (Laughter.) These are what I have done for you, good gentlemen. But I have done more—I have kept out the Tory. Not that I like Wood either; I only dislike him least of the two; but you shall not be cursed with either one or other of them, gentlemen. The election is not worth a straw. I'll have it set aside next April, when I'll bleed your opponents again, and you'll elect for your representative the only man who has the wish and the ability, the heart and the head, to serve you and his country—myself, gentlemen, myself." (Huzzas.)

In a previous speech from the hustings, Cobbett declared that he would open his booth, or ditch, as he termed it, indiscriminately to the electors, and that they might scramble for it. He said it was a matter of perfect indifference to him who came into his boxes, as he had an equal dislike to all the candidates. 'I,' said he, 'hate and detest Capt. Barrie, for his putting the cruel oath against the Catholics. I despise Wood, for reading the infamous book of wonders; and the aristocratical and much spit upon individual on his left, has my utter contempt. At the Captain, I knit my brow, and bite my lip—at Wood, I turn up my nose—at Stanley, I stop my nose. So my friends, I care not which of them take my bar; let them scramble for it. At all events, as far as I am concerned, one quarter of the election shall be free.'

From the Raleigh Register.

Geology of the State.—The first glance is sufficient to convince the spectator, that the business of searching for Gold is conducted under numerous disadvantages, without the least regard to system, and with very little aid from mechanical contrivances. The process is as follows: During the dry season, when the greater part of the level above described is left bare, and the creek shrinks to a small rivulet, the workman selects a spot at random, and commences digging with his spade and mattock. At first he penetrates through three or four feet of dark coloured mud, full of stones in angular fragments. At this depth, he meets with that peculiar stratum of gravel and tenacious blue earth, which he recognizes as the matrix of the Gold. If the mud be very dense and tenacious, he accounts it a good sign; and if stains or streaks of yellow occasionally appear on the blue mud, it is accounted a favorable symptom. Sometimes he penetrates through a stratum of the metal called Mangenese—a black shelly substance which the workmen call "Cinders." This he regards also as a favourable omen. Having arrived at the proper stratum, which is only a few inches thick, he removes it with a spade into the *cradle*. This is a semi-cylinder, laid on its side, (like a barrel bisected longitudinally and laid flat-wise,) and made to rock on two parallel poles of wood. The cradle being half filled with the auriferous earth, water is ladled in so as nearly to fill the vessel. The cradle is then set to rocking, the gravel being occasionally stirred with an iron rake, until the coarser stones are entirely freed from the blue mud—a part of the process which is the more difficult on account of the dense adhesive quality of the mud itself. By rocking the cradle rapidly, the water is thrown overboard, loaded with as much mud as it is capable of suspending. The coarser stones are then picked out by hand, more water is added, and the process is repeated. On pouring out the water, by turning the cradle on one side, a layer of coarse gravel appears on the surface, which is scraped off by the hand. At the close of each process, a similar layer of coarse gravel appears on the top, which becomes more and more comminuted, until it graduates into fine sand, covering the bottom of the cradle. At length this residuum is transferred to an iron dish, (a frying pan without its handle,) which is immersed horizontally in a pool of water, and subjected to a rotary motion. All the remaining earthy matter goes overboard, and nothing remains but a fine sand, chiefly ferruginous, and the particles of Gold for which the whole labour has been performed. These are sometimes no larger than a pin's head, although the grains vary in size, from mere dust to one or two pennyweights. Larger pieces are usually picked out by the hand at a previous stage of the process.

Large pieces of Gold are found in this region, although their occurrence is somewhat rare. Pieces of 400, 500 or 600 pennyweights are met with, and one mass was found that weighed 28 pounds. This was dug up by a negro at Reed's Mine, within a few [illegible] the surface. Its value was toward[s] Various marvellous stories are told r[e] this rich mass; as that it had been Gold Hunters at night, reflecting so a light when they drew near to it w[as] es, as to terrify them and deter th[em] farther examination. But all stori[es] kind, I was assured by Mr. Reed, th[e] prietor, were mere fables. No unu[sual] cumstances attended the discover[y] mass. It is a pity that so fine a piec[e] not have been reserved for a speci[men] would probably have brought more intrinsic worth, and might have ad[ded] collections of royalty. But it wa[s] down and cast into bars soon af[ter] found. Another mass weighing 6[0] weights, was found on the surface of ed field in the vicinity of the Yadki[n] recent statements in the newspapers that since my visit, a piece has been Parker's Mine, that weighed four po[unds] eleven ounces. The largest piec[e] found in Europe, weighed 22 ounces met with at the mines of Wicklow, [in] It is said, that a piece of gold was Peru, in the year 1730, of the wt. A traveller in Paraguay reports, th[at] projecting part of one of the highest in that country fell down about 50 pieces of Gold weighing from two to each, were found in it. Reports h[ave] been circulated in the newspapers larger pieces having been found island near Tortola, in the West I[n] I have no well authenticated acco[unt] mass of Gold having been found th[at] more than fifty pounds, and the ob[ser]ments show that the discovery of more than a few ounces in weight, occurrence in any country.

Parker's Mine is situated four m[iles] of the Yadkin, in Montgomery. T[he] snuff-coloured and ferruginous, and impregnated with Gold. The pro[s]pecavations have been made on the b[ank] small rivulet that runs north into kin, where the auriferous stratum depth varying from three to six feet ly the earth for washing has been to this stream from a cultivated fi[eld] 60 feet above it. The circumstance[s] ed at this place, are so similar to Reed's Mine, already rehearsed, require a more particular recital.

The Gold Mines are rented at va[rious] the proprietor receiving from one one-third, according to the reputa[tion] Mine. Parker's Mine rents as h[igh] half. The Gold obtained at these of almost unequalled purity, being fine; that is, 23 parts out of 24 are p[ure] The remainder is Silver and Copp[er] usually, when found, kept in goose exchanged by weight, constituting the currency of the Country. Al[most] man in the immediate vicinity of t[he] has a quill of it in his pocket, and money scales, and the commodities are paid for by *weighing out the p[ure]* the days of the Patriarchs. I saw whiskey paid for by weighing out [the] Gold.

The Gold is usually met with in grains which graduate finally into [the] gles and dust. Under a microsc[ope] comminuted particles exhibit the s[ame] as the larger masses, which present worn, flattened figure, rounded on and indented with numerous cav[ities] they have some resemblance to vo[lca]ter and cinders, the opinion gen[er]vails among the inhabitants, that undergone fusion. I am inclined, to ascribe these appearances to the external attrition and pressure, [to] necessarily result from the agitation a substance as pure Gold among flinty substances with which it is These also bear marks of fric[tion] rounded edges and worn surfaces particles of sand which they have the Gold, are still occasionally to hering to the lumps. That these in by external pressure, and not by the mass while in a state of fu[sion] dent from the fact that, so far as have observed, the grains of sand found completely *enclosed* in a mas[s] *imbedded in its surface.* Though propose to enter in this Report into cal Speculations, yet it may not be to remark, that this auriferous st[ra]tum similar strata which exist in various the world, are believed by Geologi[sts] been a deposit from water after it broken up and agitated by strong in short, to be standing monuments Deluge.

General Jackson.—We have seen in a paper opposed to the preten[sions] neral Jackson, as a candidate for dency, that an investigation of which preceded the battle of New about to take place, in which it will that General Adair, of Ky. was the head of the American Army. The the plan of operations and the dis[po]the forces were arranged—that h[is] tions were implicitly received by the Commander, and that to him, in fa[ct] the glory of saving New Orleans known to all, conversant with the our paper, that General Jackson is us a political favorite. In the last tial canvass, we advocated the cla[im] val candidate, yet in doing so, sought to diminish the splendor of [his] ry achievements. Our country is debted to him, and particularly for ic defence of New-Orleans. We h[ave] heard it doubted, that to *him alone* brave soldiery, is to be attributed th[e] results of the battle of the 8th Janu[ary] at this distant period, and particu[larly] juncture, we deem any attempt t[o] laurel from his brow insidious, and ly have a tendency to add to the [pain] the war-worn veteran. *Raleigh R[egister]*

BSERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

DAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 16, 1826.

ELECTION RETURNS.

...ayette County—Alexander Elliott, Senate, ...ander McDiarmid and Jo... Archibald McDiarmid 446, ...ommons. State of the poll: McDiar... 390, Neill McNeill 244, A. H. Mac...

...ayetteville—Robert Strange. State of ... 115, John A. Cameron 45.

...ke—Col. Gilchrist, S., without opposition; ...ohn Gilchrist, C. State of the ...ns and Shadrach Howell. State of the ...Howell 537, Oldham 447, Prevat 46. ...McKay, S; J J McMillan and John T ...Kay. State of the poll: For the Senate, McKay ...; For the Commons, McMillan ...; Alfred Waddle 289.

...ke—Peyton T. Leake, S; without opposi... ...Neal McNair and Henry Dockery, C.

...ke—Thomas Devane, S; without oppo... ...Watts Jones," and John Kerr, C; ...Commons, Jones 305, Kerr 326, ...; Abel Morgan 136, Michael Re... ...Beasly 81.

...ington—Joseph A. Hill. ...was not a candidate, was absent, and ...his friends without his consent.

...ke—John Sellers, S; David Underwood and ...

...C.

...Stephen Miller, S; William K. Frelerick ...C.

...—Benjamin Locke, S; Alfred Moore ...ard, Jr., C.

...Josiah Tyson, S; Gid. Seawell and ——

...Joseph Pickett, S; Clement Marshall and ...

...Robert Marsh, S; Ambrose K Ramsay ...Hill, C. Senate, Marsh 461, Winship ...Commons, Ramsay 807, Hill 805, J. J. ...William Underwood 516.

...Jonathan Parker, S; John M. Morehead ...

...Simpson, C.

...Seawell, S; without opposition; Na... ...David Samuel Whitaker, C.

...Charles A. Hill, S; without opposition: ...and Joel King, C. State of the poll: ...520, Guilford Lewis 400.

...T Hawkins, S; without opposition; ...son and Root. H. Jones, C. State of ...586, Jones 544, Gid. Alston, Jr. 520, ...278.

...W. Boddie, S; Col. Jos. Arrington and ...C.

...Reuben Sanders, S; K. Q. Adams and ...

...Wisden, S; Joshua Hastings and P. ...

...William Gilliam, S; James G. Mhoon and ...ton, C.

...Wm M Sneed, S; Nicholas Jones and ...C. State of the poll: Senate—Sneed ...291. Commons—Jones 780, Lewis ...ow 717.

...protested against the practice ...and remained at home during the ...ing campaign.

...Richard D Spaight, S; Andrew H Rich... ...Whitehurst, C.

...Newbern—John Stanly.

...Beaufort—Robert Potter.

...Edward King, S; Richard Allison and A... ...ence, C.

...Allen Beard, jun. S; John Clement and ...

...Salisbury—Charles Fisher.

...own—Our opinion of this distin... ...is no secret to our readers—we ...n among the brightest ornaments ...try destined, we trust, to fill its ...ge and have constantly aimed to ...onduct in its proper light to the ...der to meet the attacks of some ...enemies, who seem to think they ...the Administration only upon the ...reputation. We have been anx... ...ve, to publish the letters signed ...in answer to the charges made ...C. during the last session of Con... ...not having room for them in the ...we give them to our readers in the ...which accompanies this paper. ...for them a calm and careful peru... ...that no man will rise from such ...ation of them, with a single remain... ...of the rectitude of the Vice Presi... ...tions and of his views of the pow... ...ers of his station. Indeed, so ap... ...that he was right, that we fre... ...his political opponents acknow... ...especially since they have had the ...explained, as it is by "Onslow."

...of Debate.—It has been frequent... ...ately, that the debates of the last ...Congress were unprecedented for ...irrelevancy—and so we thought. ...er in the National Intelligencer ...himself of an old file of that pa... ...its remarks on the proceedings ...during the war of 1812, and some ...speeches then delivered, which ...equal *latitude* and *freedom* of ...then tolerated, even in the Sen... ...Intelligencer of Jan. 28, 1814, ...say, "The House of Representa... ...been engaged for two days in dis... ...a bill to raise three regiments of ...*the course of which neither rifle-* ...*the bill have been so much as men-* ...*three-fourths of the speakers.*" Mr. ...then Speaker of the House. ...drawing from the same paper, shews ...words were bandied in the Senate ...There is a family likeness be... ...and some of Mr. Randolph's at ...session.

...ates, we learn, have been equally engag... ...perhaps of a more dignified, but not less ...ere character, than that in the other ...ablest members on each side have taken ...there, too, as well as in the House, the ...ectors have been branded as wicked, ...unscrupulous; and those who have thus ...assailed have, in retaliation, been charg... ...base, desperate, and nefarious faction.

Perhaps our readers will think these are unseemly terms, and we agree with them. There is an old adage, however, that hard words break no bones," &c.

The Intelligencer of February 15, of the same year, says,

"There never did prevail in any legislative body, within the extent of our reading or personal knowledge, so entire a freedom of debate as now characterizes both branches of the National Legislature. There is no limit to its scope, whilst it continues, if on any subject admitting general debate; and scarcely on any occasion, however transient or immaterial, is debate confined to the subject before the House."

In the same debate, Mr. CLAY being in the Chair, Mr. Quincy, of Mass., charged the Administration with "CORRUPTLY" bringing its whole weight to bear, in order to elect Mr. Monroe successor to Mr. Madison. He was called to order, but Mr. Clay *did not sustain the call*, and Mr. Quincy proceeded. To this speech Mr. Clay replied, and the following are among his remarks:

"But, sir, I shall quit this unpleasant subject; I will turn from one whom no sense of decency or propriety could restrain from soiling the carpet on which he treads, to gentlemen who have not forgotten what is due to themselves, the place in which we are assembled, nor to those by whom they are opposed."

In the same debate, Mr. King, of Mass., (brother, if we mistake not, of Rufus King,) thus spoke of the venerable James Madison: "*It is not too much, then, to assert that he bought his way into the Presidency: and thus ingloriously rose on the misery and disgrace of his country!*"

Here, then, it is seen that Mr. Clay, when it was his *right* and his *duty* to preserve order, countenances, and even takes a part in, a debate equally violent with those of the late session; and yet he and his friends now condemn Mr. Calhoun for merely *suffering* a debate which he had clearly *no right* to stop.

We rejoice to see the attention of the proper Department at Washington called to the state of the Inlets to North Carolina, and the manifestation of a disposition to contribute to their improvement. Lieut. Tuttle, of the Engineer Corps, has been instructed by the Secretary of War to superintend the works at the Flats below Wilmington; and, in answer to a letter from the Hon. John H. Bryan, the Secretary promises to despatch an officer, as soon as one can be spared for that purpose, to survey the Swash situated just within Ocracock Bar, in Pamptico Sound, the removal of which would greatly facilitate the trade of Newbern and the neighboring ports.

Kentucky.—Almost every mail from this distracted State brings a tale of horror. Violence and murder seem to be the order of the day. Since our last paper we find the sickening details of the following acts of enormity: In Nelson county, on the 14th ult., two men, named Kauffman and Courtney, were shot dead, on a by-path, it is supposed by a father and two sons, named Watson, who have since been committed to prison.

On the 23d ult. a convict in the penitentiary, named Edmund Johnson, was killed by a fellow convict, named Thomas Bradley, who was tried and found guilty on the 25th.

St. Domingo Refugees.—A supplement to the National Intelligencer contains all the information necessary to enable these persons, (many of whom reside in this country,) to present their claims to indemnity in a proper form. Those interested may see it at this office.

The following is the closing paragraph of the Eulogy of Jefferson and Adams, pronounced at Augusta, Geo., by the Hon. John Forsyth:

"The portion of the holy fire of Liberty which for fifty years has shone with so much splendor on two precious altars, has been extinguished; the last sparks glimmered and expired on the anniversary of that day on which it first shot its flames to the skies—covering our land with a blaze of glory, and illuminating the civilized world with its heaven-reflected light. But the fire still lives on millions of altars—It flames on the mountain, it illuminates the valley, it glows in the palace, it burns in the cottage, it floats on every stream of our country, it rises on the billows of every ocean—wherever an American exists, there it is to be found, pure and imperishable.

Commodore Porter has resigned his commission in the Navy of the United States; and accepted the command of the naval forces of Mexico, with a salary, it is said, of $24,000 per annum.

The Augusta (Geo.) Courier says that many counterfeit 5, 10, and 20 dollar notes, on the State Bank of North Carolina, are in circulation in that city.

Fire.—A warehouse in Augusta struck by lightning on the night of the 8th inst. was entirely consumed, with upwards of 2000 bales of cotton, and other property. Damage estimated at $75,000.

The northern papers mention a quarrel that occurred between Mr. Randolph and the captain of the packet in which he went to Liverpool; but the stories are so contradictory and imperfect that we shall not copy them.

We have heard since our last, of another instance, in which a large Wen was removed in a short time by the simple application of a strong solution of Salt and Water!—*R. Reg.*

Executive Council.—Gideon Alston, Jno. Owen and George Jeffreys, Esqrs. members of this body, met here on the day appointed. After waiting two days for the other members, no one arriving, they adjourned to Thursday next. In the mean time, the Governor has sent off expresses to two of the nearest absent members.

It is proper to mention that a letter was received from Mr. Blackledge, stating that he was prevented from attending by sickness, from which he was just recovering. Mr. Maney, we learn, is in Tennessee.—*Ral. Reg.*

A meeting of the citizens of Warren county was held on the 9th inst., at which Judge Hall presided, and James Somervell acted as Secretary, to take into consideration the alarming and distressing situation to which the citizens of that county will probably be reduced, by the general failure of all the grain crops, throughout this section of country.

At this meeting, resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed to open as soon as practicable, a subscription for contributions in money or provisions of any kind, necessary for the support of human life. It is also recommended to the people throughout the County to hold similar meetings; and a general meeting of the citizens will be held in relation to this subject, during the week of the approaching County Court.—*Ral. Reg.*

Milton, (N. C.) August 10.

The Vice President of the United States, with his family, passed through this place on Friday last, from Washington city on his way to his residence in South Carolina. We regret that the serious indisposition of one of his children prevented his remaining a day in this place, which we understand, was his intention.

A letter from Enfield, in Halifax county, to a gentleman in Warren, published in the last Reporter, states that on the Friday night preceding, the wife of Ricks Fort was shot dead in his own house, by some prowling assassin. Mr. Fort and two of his children were in the porch, his wife came in, passed through the house with a candle in her hand, went into the back room on the left side, had taken some clothes out of a trunk; and just as she had risen, a gun was discharged through the window, and she fell and instantly expired. It is thought the person who did it mistook his object. It was the room in which Mr. Fort generally sleeps; his life had been threatened—he was apprehensive of danger and was so prudent as not to carry a light into the room when he went to bed.

Ral. Reg.

Distressing drought.—The following extract of a letter from a friend who lives on the great mail-route through North Carolina, and not far from Roanoke river, affords us information of a drought almost unequalled—which we suppose to have been interrupted within the last three days, but ail too late, it will be seen, for the rains to restore the usual bounty to the products of the soil in that region.—*Nat. Int.*

August 2, 1826.

"I resided in this county in the year 1806, which has since been called the *dry year*. That drought was nothing to be compared with this, either as to extent or severity. The stream on which I live continued to run freely the whole of that year, and was never known to stop until this summer. Fishing creek, at Mr. T's Mill, does not afford water sufficient to grind corn into meal even for his own family. In many places, there is no water either in Fishing creek or Nutbush. On Nutbush they are making use of the dry time to burn the timber as it lies in the bed of the stream. All the rain that could now fall would not make corn enough in this and the adjoining counties to feed the *population* plentifully for six months; and what adds to the distress, there is no fruit, not even an apple—no oats, no wheat—and a general scarcity of bread stuffs at this time. You can imagine what it will be this time twelve months. The common price of corn now for present use to the tavern keepers, is one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. Our flour is brought from Petersburg, 180 miles distant, and has been for nearly a year. All the vegetables in my garden, containing more than four acres, and better cultivated than I ever knew it to be, are not worth five dollars, and would not be used at all except at such a time. I planted, in February, two bushels of Irish potatoes, so called, and there is not one, I believe of the product, as big as a common marble.

"A gentleman who is just from the New Purchase of Tennessee, on the Mississippi, says that we suffer no worse here than they do in East Tennessee, and from the mountains to this place."

The Season, &c.—A correspondent in the lower part of Mecklenburg county, under date of the middle of last month, states, that the crops of corn in and near the Waxaw settlement, at that "advanced stage of the season, never (to his knowledge) looked more famine-like." Numbers of plantations, on the high red land, will not much more than return the seed planted. He states that there is now much distress among the poorer classes of people, caused by the scarcity of grain; and that the prospects for the next season are truly appalling.—*West. Car.*

The Season.—For three or four days the weather has been wet in this vicinity; and if other sections have been equally favored, we hope the change is yet in time to save a portion of the late crops.

Pet. Int. 8th inst.

Knoxville, (Tenn.) August 2.

A most unexpected disaster has befallen us. The corn crop, our only hopes of a supply for sustenance, is now greatly injured by the worm; and they are daily extending their ravages. Many fields are already nearly destroyed. We have been informed of one field of twenty acres, in this neighbourhood, that will not, it is believed, yield more thrn ten bushels. On night before last, we had a very copious and refreshing shower, which is the first for many days. This rain has fallen out very opportunely, and may not only much revive and promote the growth of vegetation, but check the devastation of the worm.

In England there was as great a drought at the commencement of the present season as that experienced in this country. The Liverpool paper of June 29, says, "So great has been the drought for the last two months that the inhabitants of the opposite county were, last week, under the necessity of conveying water in barrels, from one of the works in this town, for domestic purposes."

Wolves.—There was a wolf-hunt in Marlborough District, S. C. on the 12th ult.: 67 persons, with 50 dogs, went out at 7 o'clock, A. M.; and by 1 o'clock, P. M. they had killed *eight* wolves.

The Crisis.—The brig Hope, Captain Halsey, which arrived at New York on Thursday from Galway, spoke in her outward passage, on the 18th of March last, in latitude 44, longitude 40, the lost ship Crisis, Captain Vandyke, from London for New York. Capt. Halsey, had been dangerously entangled amid islands of ice for several days, and warned Captain Vandyke of his vicinity to them. There is but too much reason to fear that she was crushed by these floating mountains, and that more will never be learned of her fate.

United States Hotel, Saratoga.—Among the distinguished foreign visiters at this house, at the present time, are Joseph Bonaparte, Prince Murat, Lord Castle Coate, Lord Courttown, and Lord Henry Seymour Moore, from Ireland, by the way of Canada, on their way to New York.

Visiters from the South.—The packet ships which almost daily arrive at New-York from Charleston, Savannah, &c. are thronged with passengers. A greater number of strangers from the South, &c. are now residing in this town, and its vicinity, than has been known for several years past.

Newport Herald.

The *Winyaw Intelligencer* of the 9th inst. says—"A letter has been received in this town, from a gentleman at Waccamaw, stating that he had distinctly seen the Sea Serpent, near the beach at Long Bay, and supposes it to be about 50 feet in length."

The *Georgetown Gazette* says—"The Sea Serpent was seen off Long Bay on Friday last, by a number of people who live on the Sea-shore. It was apparently 50 feet long."

Pluck.—Col. Pluck has been tried by a court martial, and a passenger from Philadelphia says he was acquitted, and rode through the city, in a cart, labelled "*Pluck honorably acquitted.*

The Colonel has since been to New York, where he filled his pockets by exhibiting himself at a shilling a sight. This beats North Carolina.

Desha.—The *Kentucky Reporter* of the 24th ult. informs us that Isaac B. Desha has nearly recovered from the wound which he inflicted on his throat.

Our late minister at the Court of St. James, the Hon. Rufus King and family, having taken passage in the London Line Packet ship Acasta of the 1st of July, may be daily expected to arrive. We understand the health of Mr. King has somewhat improved.—*N. Y. Times.*

The course of trade appears to be changing. We see by the last Boston Sales Report, that a cargo of Rice has been imported there from Demarara; the ship *Othello*, arrived here yesterday from New York, is in part loaded with the same staple; and it is only a few weeks since, that part of a cargo was received here from Baltimore, which paid a handsome profit on its cost at that place.—*Chas. Courier.*

A Fanatic.—A fanatic lately preaching in a street in Philadelphia, catching a glimpse of the Delaware exclaimed, "there is the river Jordan," and immediately ran full tilt and jumped into it. His congregation kept up the race at his heels, till he leapt from the wharf, but there they halted. They afforded him assistance, and he was willing on second thoughts to live a little longer.

As no roads are so rough as those that have just been mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those that have just turned saints.—*Lacon.*

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. James H. Houston, Postmaster at Mount Mourne, in Iredell county. Mr. H. was taken sick before he left home on the 31st inst.; but his anxiety to attend to some business here induced him to attempt the journey; during which his illness increased; and after his arrival here, the best medical aid, and the most assiduous individual attentions, proved unavailing.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales 9 a 9½. Bacon 9 a 10. Candles, mould, 18 a 20. Coffee, 15 a 20. Corn, $1 25. Flour, sup. $7. Iron, 5½ a 6. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 12½. Lead, 10 a 11. Shot, 2 75 a 3. Lime, 3. Molasses, 40 a 42½. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20.—Oats, 55 a 60. Sugar, common 9 a 10; prime 10 a 11. Salt, 70 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. Tin, ½ x $16 to 18. Wheat, $1 15. Whiskey, 40 a 45.

Attention! Independent Company!

YOU are required to assemble at the Armory, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 8 o'clock A. M., in Summer Uniform, for the purpose of celebrating your 33d Anniversary, and electing officers for the ensuing year. *By order,*

WM. LOCKE, *O. S.*

August 16.

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES,*

By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

Grand State Lottery of Virginia,

To be drawn in Richmond 27th day of September.

Highest Prize, $20,000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	8,000	8,000
1	4,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
20	100	2,000
50	50	2,500
100	20	2,000
300	5	1,500
12,500	4	50,000
12,978 Prizes, ...		$95,000
12,022 Blanks.—25,000 Tickets.		

Not one blank to prize.—All payable in cash.

Whole Tickets, $5 | Quarter, 1 25
Halves, 2 50 | Eighths, 62

To be had in great variety of Numbers, odd and even, at

YATES & McINTYRE'S OFFICES,
Under Lafayette Hotel, *Fayetteville,*
or *Raleigh, N. C.*

☞Orders promptly attended to.
Cash advanced for Prizes.

Register of Debates.

In the press, and will be published before the next Meeting of Congress,

GALES & SEATON'S

Register of Debates in Congress.

VOL. II.

This volume will contain—

1. A full report of the principal Debates and Incidents of the Session of Congress which has just closed, chronologically arranged.

2. An Appendix, containing a complete List of the Members of the two Houses, with the President's Message to Congress, and other leading State Papers.

3. A complete Copy of the whole body of the Laws passed during the Session.

4. A copious Index to all the matters contained in the volume.

The volume for this year will contain double the matter of the volume of last year, but will be afforded to scbscribers at the price of Five Dollars. The number of extra large Brevier pages which it will contain is expected to exceed a thousand.

We shall not undertake to magnify the importance of a work of this description. We are more than content with the verdict which public opinion has passed upon the first volume. We will only add, that the second volume shall excel the first, in typographical execution as well as arrangement; an entire new type having been procured expressly for it.

GALES & SEATON.

August 10, 1826.

Mr. H. G. Nelson

IS appointed my Attorney, (during my absence,) with full power to receive money and grant discharges for the same; also, transact any business for and on my account.

E. E. LEWIS.

June 14. 71tf.

DRAWING NEXT MONTH.

Grand State Lottery of Virginia,

First Class, for the Benefit of the MONONGALIA ACADEMY.

J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public the first scheme of the *GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF VIRGINIA,* for the promotion of Education and the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. The scheme is arranged on the Odd and Even System, which mode of drawing (secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States) has been adopted in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity.

The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY, and will take place on

Wednesday, 27th next month, (Sept.)

In the City of Richmond.—Highest Prize

20,000 DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000 is	20,000
1	-	8,000	8,000
1	-	4,000	4,000
5	-	1,000	5,000
20	-	100	2,000
50	-	50	2,500
100	-	20	2,000
300	-	5	1,500
12,500	-	4	50,000
12,978 Prizes, amounting to			$95,000
12,022 Blanks			
25,000 Tickets, ...			$95,000

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put in the wheel as usual—and in the other will be put, the Prizes above the denomination of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 12,500 prizes of Four Dollars will be awarded to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars, that is to say, if the Twenty Thousand Dollar prize should come out an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize; if the Twenty Thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be each entitled to a prize of four dollars.

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7 *or* 9,
Even Numbers with 2, 4, 6, 8 *or* 0.

This mode of drawing not only permits the whole Lottery to be completed in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets, or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity. A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

Prizes all payable in Cash, which can be had, as usual, at Cohen's Offices, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, $5 | Quarters, 1 25
Halves, . . . 2 50 | Eighths, 62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Offices, Richmond and Norfolk.

☞Where numerous capitals have been obtained. Prizes in any of the late Lotteries will be received in payment.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Address to*

J. I. COHEN Jr. & BROTHERS.
Norfolk or Richmond.

August 1826. 783t.

MATCHES.

One morning Deogin received,
From a *Miss*, the most strange of despatches;
'Twill surprise you, or I am deceived,
When I say 'twas a bundle of matches!
He quickly returned to the maid,
(An Old maid, of course,) this despatch:
"If match making, dear Miss, be your trade,
"'Tis strange that you can't make a *match*."

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Fayetteville, North Carolina, some time in December last, a negro man by the name of *BILL*, aged about thirty-five years. Said negro is about five feet six inches high, stout built, not very black, has a good countenance, rather long face, and slow spoken, supposed to be harboured by negroes in the neighborhood of Messrs. Miller & Tims, and Arch'd Black, on Rockfish, among his kin, or at Mr. Hadley's near Tarborough, who owns his wife. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me.

DAVID SMITH.

August 2. 78tf.

NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Oxford Academy in N. C., &c.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn the 29th November, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	-	6,000	-	6,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
1	-	4,000	-	4,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
1	-	1,340	-	1,340
6	-	1,000	-	6,000
12	-	500	-	6,000
156	-	50	-	7,800
780	-	10	-	7,800
7,800	-	5	-	39,000
8,760 Prizes, 15,600 Blanks,		24,360 Tickets		$97,440

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other tickets, having on them the same numbers, in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d, and 2d, to	$6,000
The 2d, 1st, and 3d, to	5,000
The 2d, 3d, and 1st, to	4,000
The 3d, 1st, and 2d, to	2,500
The 3d, 2d, and 1st, to	1,340

Those 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of 1,000 dollars.

Those 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

Those 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of 50 dollars.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of 10 dollars.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of 5 dollars.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

†‡† Tickets and shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' offices,

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25

Cash advanced for prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Washington City, North and South Carolina, will be received in payment.

†‡† Orders, enclosing the cash or prizes as above, post paid, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & M'INTYRE,
RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

†‡† Tickets, in whole or in Shares, in all the Northern Lotteries, can be had in great variety, by applying as above—personally or by letter.

july 19

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House has been opened for the reception of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed Rooms, with Bells, (so desirable to Travellers) this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, can be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new;

BATHING ROOMS

Are also attached to the House; the BAR is furnished with the best Liquors that can be procured, and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently expects to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

July, 1826—34tf

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

Blanks, of all kinds,

May be procured at this Office, and at the Post-office.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 825.—6-tf

RAGS.

CASH paid for *RAGS*, of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville.

July 7.—75 6t

☞ The Hillsborough Recorder will please publish the above 6 times, and forward the bill to this office.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital $300,00 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

10 Bbls. Canal Flour,
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 Casks London Porter,
8 Hhds. Brown Sugar,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

June 7. 70tf.

Proposals

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office, in the City of Washington, until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

128. From Warrenton, by Falkner's, and Louisburg, to Raleigh, every day, 57 miles.

Leave Warrenton every day at 6½ p m, and arrive at Raleigh next day by 8 a m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 1½ p m, and arrive at Warrenton by 12 p m (midnight.)

129. From Raleigh, by Banks's and Averasboro, to Fayetteville, every day, 60 miles.

Leave Raleigh every day at 9 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville same day by 9 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 1 a m, and arrive at Raleigh the same day by 1 p m.

130. From Fayetteville, Counsel's, Lumberton, Leesville, Rowland's, Newman's bridge and Marion c h, to Godfrey's Ferry, S. C. every day, 98 miles.—Proposals will be received omitting Marion c h.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 2 a m, and arrive at Godfrey's ferry the same day by 8 p m.

Leave Godfrey's ferry every day at 2 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville the same day by 8 p m.

131. From Norfolk, Va. by Suffolk, Summerton, Murray's Ferry, Murfreesboro', Northampton c. h., and Halifax, to M. Smith's, twice a week, 126 miles.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday mornings in half an hour after the arrival of the Steam boat from Baltimore, and arrive at M. Smith's the next day by noon.

Leave M. Smith's every Tuesday and Saturday at 11½ a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday and Sunday by 6 p m.

132. From M. Smith's, by Tarboro, Stantonsburg, and Waynesboro, to Fayetteville, 129 miles.

Leave M. Smith's every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Thursday and Sunday by 9 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday and Friday at 3 a m, and arrive at M. Smith's on Tuesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

133. From Sumerton, by Sunbury, and Gates c h, to Edenton, 48 miles, twice a week.

Leave Sumerton every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Edenton by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Sumerton on Tuesday and Friday by 7 p m.

134. From Edenton, by Lee's mills, and Plymouth, to Washington, once a week, 54 miles.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Washington on Friday by 10 a m.

Leave Washington every Friday at 2 p m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

135. From Warrenton, by Grovehill, Littleton, Butterwood, Halifax, Northampton, Bryants, Princeton, Murfreesboro, Winton, Pitch Landing, Colerain, Windsor, and Merryhill, to Edenton, once a week, 160 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Wednesday at 1 p m, and arrive at Winton by 9 a m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Warrenton on Wednesday by 10 a m.

136. From Elizabeth City, by Jonesburg, Indiantown, Currituck c h, Tull's creek, N. W. R. Bridge, Va. and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, once a week, 56 miles.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Thursday by 8 a m.

Leave Norfolk every Friday at 10 a m, and arrive at Elizabeth City on Friday by 11 a m.

137. From Norfolk, Va. by Deep creek, Foranges, New Lebanon, Elizabeth City, Woodville, and Hertford, to Edenton, 80 miles, once a week.

Leave Norfolk every Friday at 9 a m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday by 9 p m.

138. From Winton or Stokesville to Gates c h, once a week.

Leave Winton every Wednesday by noon, and arrive at Gates c h by 3 p m.

Leave Gates c h every Wednesday at 8 p m, and arrive at Winton by 7 p m.

139. From Tarboro, by Bensboro, Greenville, and Washington, to Newbern, 85 miles, twice a week.

Leave Newbern every Sunday and Thursday at 9 a m, and arrive at Tarborough on Tuesday and Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Newbern on Friday and Monday by noon.

140. From Stantonsboro', by Snowhill, and Kinston, to Duplin c h, once in two weeks, 78 miles.

Leave Stantonsboro every other Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Duplin c h on Friday by 6 p m.

Leave Duplin c h every other Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Stantonsboro on Wednesday by 6 p m.

141. From Warrenton, by Ellisville, Williamsboro, Oxford, Boxboro, Williamsville, Red-house, and Milton, to Danville, twice a week to Milton, and once to Danville, 93 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Friday at 2 a m, and arrive at Milton by 9 p m.

Leave Milton every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Danville by 11 a m.

Leave Danville every Wednesday at 1 p m, and arrive at Milton by 6 p m.

Leave Milton every Monday and Thursday at 3 a m, and arrive at Warrenton on same days by 6 p m.

142. From Williamsboro, by Lynesville, Lewis's mills, and Field's mills, to Clarksville, once in two weeks, 21 miles.

Leave Clarksville every other Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Williamsboro by 11 a m.

Leave Williamsboro every other Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Clarksville by 6 p m.

143. From Milton, by Danville, Rawlingsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Rocky Springs, Stokesburg, and Germantown, to Salem, to return by Kerne's ⋊ Roads, Troublesome Iron Works, Rawlingsburg and Caswell c h to Milton, once a week.

Leave Milton every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem on Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Milton on Saturday by 6 p m.

144. From Louisburg, by William's store, Ransom's Bridge, Hill's Bridge, and Sycamore Alley, to Enfield, once a week, 38 miles.

Leave Louisburg every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Enfield by 6 p m.

Leave Enfield every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 p m.

145. From Louisburg, by Haysville, Glasgow's store, Healthseat, Oxford, Daniel's store, Cannon and Young's, Brownville, Clarksville, thence by Bullock's store, Brownsville, and Oxford, to Louisburg, once a week, 118 miles—59.

Leave Louisburg every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Clarksville on Monday by 1 p m.

Leave Clarksville every Monday at 2 p m, and arrive at Louisburg on Wednesday by 10 a m.

146. From Raleigh, by Wake Forest, Lemay's ⋊ Roads, Pemes, Oxford, and Stagville, to Hillsboro', once a week, 83 miles.

Leave Oxford every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 6 p m.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Oxford the same day by 7 p m.

Leave Oxford every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Staggville by 1 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro' on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Hillsboro' every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Oxford the same day by 7 p m.

147. From Hillsboro', by Shaws, Sturle's store, M'Cawley's store, Anderson's store, High Rock, Lenox Castle, and Settle's store, to Rockingham c h, 51 miles, return by High Rock, William's store, Anderson's store, Pleasant Grove, and Armstrong's store, to Hillsboro', once a week.

Leave Hillsboro every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Rockingham c h, on Thursday by 10 a m.

Leave Rockingham c h every Thursday a 1 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro on Friday by 6 p m.

148. From Raleigh, by Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Mason Hall, Cannons Mills, Shallow Ford on Haw River, Albrights, Allemance, Greensboro, Martinsville, and Kearnes ⋊ Roads, to Salem, 121 miles; to return from Salem by Jamestown, Greensboro, Allemance, &c. twice a week.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday by 3 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro the next day by 4 p m, and arrive at Salem the next Friday and Monday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 4 p m, and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh the next Friday and Tuesday by 9 a m.

149. From Stagville, by Mt. Tirzah, to Roxbury, once a week, 23 miles.

Leave Stagville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Roxbury by 8 p m.

Leave Roxbury every Saturday at 4 a m, and arrive at Stagville on Saturday by 1 p m

150. From Salem, by Panther creek, Huntsville, Jonesville, Brier creek, Hamptonville, Wilkesboro, and Jefferson, to Shawn's ⋊ Roads T. once a week, 135 miles, in a two horse stage.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 2 p m. and arrive at Huntsville by 8 p m, and at Shawn's ⋊ Roads the next Friday by 7 p m.

Leave Shawn's ⋊ Roads every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem the next Tuesday by 10 a m.

151. From Salem, by Clemonsville to Mocksville, once a week, 22 miles.

Leave Mocksville every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem by noon.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 2 p m, and arrive at Mocksville by 7 p m.

152. From Huntsville, by Hamptonville, Houstonville, Williamsburg, and Mount Pisgah, to Statesville, once a week, 46 miles.

Leave Huntsville every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Statesville by 8 p m.

Leave Statesville every Thursday at 5 a m, and arrive at Huntsville by 8 p m.

153. From Huntsville, to Rockford, once a week, 18 miles.

Leave Huntsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Rockford by 11 a m.

Leave Rockford at 2 p m, and arrive at Huntsville by 7 p m.

154. From Greenville, Va. by Edwards's, Williams's M'Williams's Jefferson, or Ashe c h, to Council's store, once in two weeks, 68 miles.

Leave Greenville every other Sunday noon and arrive at Council's on Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Council's every other Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Greenville on Wednesday by 10 a m.

155. From Hillsboro', by Cochran's store, Slade's store, Hutchenson's, Velin's store, and Leesburg, to Milton, once a week, 50 miles.

Leave Hillsboro every Sunday at 4 a m, and arrive at Milton by 6 p m.

Leave Milton every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Hillsboro' by 8 p m.

156. From Halifax c h, Va. by Milton, Rockingham c h, Troublesome Iron Works, Hunter's, Salem, and Lexington, to Salisbury, once a week, in a two horse stage—169 miles.

Leave Halifax c h every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem on Tuesday by 7 a m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 8 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Halifax c h on Saturday by 11 a m.

157. From Salisbury, by Lock's, Concord, Cowan's store, Millgrove, Charlotte, White Hall, Harrisburg, S. C. Beggar's ferry, Yorkville, S. C, Jamison's store, and Pinkneyville, to Unionville, S. C. 142 miles, once a week, two horse stage.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Unionville the next Saturday by 10 a m.

Leave Unionville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 6 p m.

158 From Statesville, by Fallston, Mount Mourne, Stonesville, Alexandriana, Charlotte, Jordansville, Harrisburg, Providence, Bel Air, Crawford's store, Findleysville, Lancaster, and Sandton, to Camden, S. C, 137 miles, once a week.

Leave Statesville every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Camden on Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Camden every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Statesville the next Wednesday by 6 p m.

159. From Pittsboro', by J. Brooks's, W. Lindley's store, J. Carter's, Albright's store, Long's store, Hadley's mills, and Mabin's store, to Greensboro, once a week, 56 miles.

Leave Pittsboro' every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Greensboro' on Tuesday by noon.

Leave Greensboro' every Tuesday at 2 p m, and arrive at Pittsboro' on Wednesdry by 7 p m.

160. From Raleigh, by Price's Bridge, Haw River, Pittsboro, Dorsettsville, and Randolph c h to Salisbury, once a week, 120 mile, in a two horse stage.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Raleigh the next Friday by 7 p m.

161. From Raleigh, by LittleNat. Jones's, to Haywood, once a week, 22 miles.

Leave Haywood every Saturday at 5 a m, and arrive at Raleigh by 11 a m.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Haywood by 7 p m.

162. From Salisbury, by Spring Grove, Mount Mourne, Beatys Ford, Reeds Spring, Grahams, Lincolnton, Morgantown and Fort Defiance, to Wilkesboro, to return from Lincolnton by Sherrills Ford, and Mrs. Stewarts, once a week, 132 miles.

The mail between Salisbury and Lincolnton is to be carried in a two horse stage.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Lincolnton on Thursday by 9 a m, at Wilkesboro on Saturday by 10 a m.

Leave Wilkesboro every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 7 p m.

163 From Lincolnton, by Ervinsville, and Mooresboro, to Rutherfordton, once a week, 49 miles.

Leave Lincolnton every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Rutherfordton on Friday by 11 a m.

Leave Rutherfordton same day at 1 p m, and arrive at Lincolnton on Saturday by 6 p m.

164. From Salisbury, by Fulton, Mocks old Field, Huntsville; thence by Parkers, Fulton and Clinton, to Salisbury, once a week, 70 miles—35.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Huntsville by 6 p m.

Leave Huntsville every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salisbury by 6 p m.

165. From Chapel Hill, by Clover Garden, Lindleys store, Long's Mills, Liberty, New Salem, Grays, Lexington, Grays store, Gardiners, New Salem, Longs Mills, and Linleys, to Chapel Hill, 159 miles, 79, once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Lexington on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Lexington at 1 p m, every Tuesday and arrive at Chapel Hill on Wednesday by 10 a m.

166. From Salisbury, by Houston's, Statesville, Campbells Grove, Hokesville, Morgantown, Pleasant Garden, Swanano, and Whitesides, to Ashville, 152 miles, to return from Morgantown by Beards Forge, to Statesville, and Salisbury, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 2 a m and arrive at Morgantown on Thursday by 1 p m, and at Ashville the next Friday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Saturday at 4 a m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 10 a m.

167. From Statesville, by Mt. Pisgah, to Wilkesborough, once in two weeks, 50 miles.

Leave Statesville every other Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Wilkesboro on Friday by 9 a m.

Leave Wilkesboro every other Friday at 11 a m and arrive at Statesville on Saturday by 1 p m.

168. From Morganton, by Rutherfordton, Harmonsville, White Oaks, and Gazeville, to Greenville c h. S. C. once a week, 82 miles.

Leave Morganton every other Thursday at 2 p m, and arrive at Greenville on Saturday by 11 a m

Leave Greenville every other Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Morganton on Monday by noon.

169. From Ashville, by P. Brittons, C. C. Carsons, Estato Gap, McKinneys in Larnway, Little River, Keowee, and Boons Ford, to Pendleton c h, S C. once in two weeks.

Leave Ashville every other Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Pendleton c h on Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave Pendleton c h every other Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Ashville on Tuesday by 6 p m.

170. From Charlotte, by Hopewell church, Beatys Ford, Lincolnton, Huntersville, and Barrysville, to Charlotte, once a week, miles.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 6 a m, and return to Charlo te on the same day by 8 p m.

171. From Asheville, by Haywood c h, Loves store, Franklin, and Estato R. to Rabun c h. once in two weeks, 93 miles.

Leave Ashville every other Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Rabun c h on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Rabun c h. every other Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Ashville on Wednesday by 6 p m.

172. From Pittsboro, by Haywoodsboro, Buckhorn, Reids store, Tysons store, Waddles Ferry, Nalls, McNeils, Moffats, and Kennons, to Pittsboro, 113 miles—57, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro every Sunday at 1 p m, and arrive at Waddles Ferry on Tuesday by 2 p m.

Leave Waddles Ferry at 4 p m and arrive at Pittsboro on Wednesday by 4 p m.

173. From Fayetteville, by Carthage, Tysons store, Mechanics Hill, McNeills store, Hills, Daniels Hill, Skeans Ferry, Chisholms, and Morgans, to Salisbury, 128 miles, thence, by Forrests, Blakeley, Lawrenceville, Allenton, Stubs mills, and Morris's store, to Fayetteville, 248 miles, once a week—124 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Saturday by 10 a m.

174. From Fayetteville, by Richmond c h, Sneedsboro, Morven, Wadesboro, Beards store, Allenton, and Richmond c h, to Fayetteville, once a week, 180 miles—90 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Wadesboro on Saturday by 7 p m.

Leave Wadesboro every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Tuesday by 10 a m.

175. From Wadesboro, by E. Winfields, Culpepers, Morrisons Tan Yard, and Maxwells, to Charlotte; to return by Cockburns store, and Griffins, to Wadesboro, once a week, 113 miles—56 miles.

Leave Wadesboro every other Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Charlotte on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Charlotte every other Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Wadesboro on Tuesday by 7 p m.

176. From Warrenton, by Grove Hill, Ransoms Bridge, Arringtons, Phillips store, and Falls of Tar river, to Tarboro; thence, by Rocky mount, Falls of Tar river, Nash c h, Sills store, and Ransoms bridge, to Warrenton, once a week, 137 miles—69 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Friday at 4 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Warrenton on Sunday by 7 p m.

177. From Tarboro to Williamston, once a week, 30 miles.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday at 10 a m. and arrive at Williamston by 6 p m.

Leave Williamston every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Wednesday by 2 p m.

178. From Washington, by Bath, Adams's, Loghouse Landing, and Germanton, to Lake Landing, once a week, 85 miles.

Leave Washington every Sunday at 6 p m, and arrive at Lake Landing on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Lake Landing every Wednesday at 4 a m, and arrive at Washington on Thursday by 6 p m.

179. From Raleigh, by Harrisons store, Pattersons store, Belford, and Westravville, to Tarboro, thence, by Daniels Lot, Alfords store, Andrews Bridge, and Hintons, to Raleigh, once a week, 157 miles—78 miles.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 4 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Raleigh on Sunday by 8 p m.

180. From Halifax, by Scotland Neck, Palmyra, Clarkes store, Hamilton, Williamston, Jamestown, Plymouth, Lees mills, and Skinnersville, or Washington c h. to Columbia, once a week, 119 miles.

Leave Halifax every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Plymouth by 8 p m on Sunday and at Columbia the next Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Columbia every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Halifax on Thursday by 6 p m.

181. From Bryant's ⋈ Road, by Kendalls, Britton's store and Turner's ⋈ Roads, to miles, once a week.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at 6 rive at Bryant's ⋈ Roads by 6 p m.

Leave Bryant's ⋈ Roads every Fr and arrive at Windsor by 6 p m.

182. From Duplin c h by South W Wilmington, to Smithville, 86 miles, o

Leave Duplin c h every Thursday a rive at Wilmington on Wednesday by Smithville by 6 p m.

Leave Smithville every Thursday arrive at Wilmington by 5 p m.

Leave Wilmington at 5½ p m and plin c h on Saturday by 8 a m.

183. From Raleigh, by Smithfield, Spring Bank, Spring Hill, Hookerston Kinston, and Barnwell, to Newbern, 146 miles.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and F m and arrive at Newbern on Wednes day by 7 p m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday and 8 a m and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 8 p m.

184 From Fayetteville, by Samesun Marley's store, D. Wright's store, Du or Wrightsville, Duplin c h, Kenansvi ton, to Newbern, once a week, 134 mi

Leave Fayetteville every Sunday arrive at Newbern on Tuesday by noo

Leave Newbern every Thursday at rive at Fayetteville on Saturday by noo

185. From Fayetteville, by Elizabe Westbrook, to Wilmington, three t miles, in stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday and Friday, at 3 a m, and arrive at W p m.

Leave Wilmington every Tuesday Saturday, at 3 a m, and arrive at Fa p m.

186. From Elizabethtown, by Pleasa Long Creek Bridge, to Malletts mills weeks, 20 miles.

Leave Elizabethtown every other M m, and arrive at Malletts mills by 6 p m.

Leave Malletts mills every other Mo and arrive at Elizabethtown by 11 a m.

187. From Lumberton, by Philadelphia ville, Montpelier, Bolivar, Cooper Hi ville, Queensdale, and Allensville, to once a week, 88 miles—44.

Leave Lumberton every Monday at rive at Stewartsville on Tuesday by 8 a m.

Leave Stewartsville every Tuesday arrive at Lumberton on Wednesday by

188. From Newbern, by Trent Bridge ro, French mills, and Onslow c h, to once a week, 113 miles.

Leave Newbern every Monday at rive at Wilmington on Wednesday by

Leave Wilmington every Thursday arrive at Newbern the next Saturday

189. From Newbern, by Canal, to Beaufort a week; 45 miles.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday at 4 rive at Beaufort on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Beaufort every Monday at 4 rive at Newbern on the same day by 6

NOTES.

1. The Post-Master General may expedite and alter the times for arrival and departure during the continuance of the contract, making an adequate compensation for any additional expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for closing the mail, at offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every fifteen minutes delay, after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollars; and, if the delay be until the departure of any pending mail, and the trip is lost, a forfeiture of double the amount for carrying the mail one trip, shall be incurred; unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for a trip, will be forfeited. But the forfeitures it will be observed are unconditional, and for the failure of a trip, by unavoidable accident, the penalty may be reduced to the pay for that trip; but on no condition is this sum or the forfeiture ties stated, to be remitted.

4. Persons making proposals are required to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly,—in the months of February, May, August, November, and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is to state it in his proposals; and the stage must be of sufficient size, unless otherwise expressed, to accommodate seven passengers.

7. Every proposer may offer in his bid any improvement in the transportation of the mail, from the terms invited, either as to the manner of transporting it, the speed required, or the number of the trips per week, which shall receive due consideration.

The number of the post route shall be stated in every bid, and the proposal must be sealed up and directed to the General Post Office, and endorsed "Proposals." Strict attention must be given to this requirement, as it is not intended to break the seal of any proposal, until the time for receiving bids shall have expired.

8. The Post-Master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end, whenever one failure happens, which amounts to a forfeiture of a trip.

9. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are known to be incorrect: on this subject the contractor must inform himself—the Department will not be answerable for any mistake.

10. In every case where the mail is to be carried in stages, and the present contractor shall offer the same, and the underbidder shall not have such stages, or any part of the stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall be required to purchase the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole, or any part of the stage property, and the horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment therefor, by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, or as the parties may agree.

These terms will be made a condition in the proposals tance of any bid under the bid of the next lowest tor; and should the underbidder fail to enter into them, his bid will be offered to the next lowest bidder, tor, but, should he decline making a contract at the rate, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

11. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving bids shall have expired, and should the person refuse to take the contract at the rate he shall be held responsible to the Department for the difference between his bid, and that at which the contract shall be made. No decisions on bids will be made known before the 18th of October assignment of any contract without the consent of the Post-Master General, shall forfeit it—and where application is made to the Department tion a transfer, the terms must be fully stated.

Should a contractor or his agent employ horses in the transmission of commercial information by which his route, more rapidly than the mail, he forfeits his contract.

12. If a route should be discontinued by the or become useless, in whole, or in part, or the service ion of the Post Master General, he may dispense with the service of the contractor, allowing him an allowance of one month's extra pay.

13. The contracts are to be in operation the first day of January next, and to continue four years.

JOHN McLEAN, Post-Master General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 12th, 1826.

Blanks for sale.